A GREAT CASE IN CHICAGO. THE DIFORCED WIFE FIGHTING THE

How the Emigrant, John George Roth of Variemberg, Accemulated a Fortune, and

Requeathed it, Together with a Lawsnit-Taking Depositions in a Far German Town STUTTGART, Sept. 17 .- Forty-three years 450 a lusty young Würtemberg emigrant landed New York. He came from Beutelsbach, an obscure little village inhabited by peasants and rine growers, and not over an hour's ride by rail from Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom. lis name was John George Roth, his age was ff, and he had come to the New World alone and riendless to seek his fortune. His only capital gas a few thalers that remained after his paseage money was paid. But he had within him indomitable grit and pluck. He was stout and strong and hopeful, and life opened before im with all the bright promises that an unfered to a stranger arriving in America. Of course Roth went West. At that time, 1837,

railroads were rare, travel was slow and tedious. nd the great prairie lands of Illinois yet awaited the coming of the thousands who were one day to make them teem with life and industry. The young Würtemberger saw in this new and inchoate civilization the best sphere for his ambitious industry. He was not afraid of work. He had been brought up to it from his child-hood on the vineclad hills of his native kingdem. So he struck out for the new West, and after sojourning a short time in the then rehis tent in the village of Chicago, at that time an insignificant little place of a few hundred ople. Here he opened a butcher's shop, and by dint of frugal living and close economy found himself at the end of a couple of years with a thousand dollars in hard cash to invest. This shrewdly put into real estate. Chicago, he saw, was growing, and the widespread prophecies of its great future as a commercial centre did not fall upon his ears unbeeded. He kept on buying and selling, continually turning his

cies of its great future as a commercial centro
did not fail upon his ears unheeded. He kept
on buying and selling, continually turning his
money over and over, always in real estate,
until, to sum up all, in a word, he found himself, eighteen years later, one of the largest
iandowners and wealthiest men in Chicago,
and possessed of some of the best property,
situated in the very heart of the city.

Very naturally, there had come with wealth a
desire to revisit the land of his birth, and to
show the poor peasant relatives who were still
tolling and drudging along in their vineyards
at home what he had accomplished in far off
America. Accordingly, in 1855, he made a
voyage across the Atlantic, and dropped in suddenly among his whilom comrades in the vineyards. They all stared with surprise at the
sight of his florins and the recital of his fortunes. He made but a short stay, however, for
the slow country life of the Old World had
grown burdensome to him, and he longed for
the active existence of the West. So during the
same year he sailed again for America.

It should be stated here that he had already
married and burled one wife. It was on this,
his second passage to America, that he met the
one who was destined to become his wife No. 2.
Among his fellow passengers was a comely
Alsatian woman from Schlitgheim, near Strasbourg, named Madelaine Moser. She was a
tall, handsome, black-eyed woman, quite reserved and dignified in bearing, but gentle and
amiable in manner, and at that time aged between 25 and 30. Roth, who, it appears, was
always gallant and attentive to the opposite sex,
was so charmed by the fair Madelaine's attentions that the acquaintance made during the
passage soon became in turn engagement and
marriage. She srrived in Chicago with him,
and there became Mrs. Roth.

But they remained there only for a year. For
some reason unexplained, Both determined
during the following year to return permanentity to Wurtemberg. So, after putting his affairs
in shape, he and Madelaine dadin sta

for assistance. His dollars had been hard extreed, and he knew how to take care of them of America, and he knew how to take care of them of America, and the street of them of America. Was his frequent remark, and of course it did not make him friends.

Then it began to come out that 'e and Madelaine did not live happily together. The servants said he struck her with his fist, continually ridiculed or abused her, and treated her more as a menial than as a companion and wife. In 1864 Madelaine, who, at intervais, had been going away to stay with her parents at Strasbourg, but always returned to her hushand, started off suddenly for Chicago, and in due season Roth was surprised at receiving notice that she had there filed papers in a divorce proceeding against him.

He never forgave her for this. The divorce suit came to naught, and in due season Madelaine found herself back again under her husband's roof at Schorndorf, undergoing the same abuse and malireatment as before.

But Roth treasured up in his heart against her the effort she had made to be free from him. By and by he in his turn made a move for a separation, and this time it was successful. But the motion by which he accomplished it was, to say the least, a novel one. At the time of his many the least, a novel one. At the time of his many the least, a novel one. At the time of his many the least, a novel one. At the time of his many the least, a novel one at the standard and in limits, a law existed that his maringe was however of that kingdom marrings in a new law to the had not troubled himself to task for. Under Bilinois haw, on the other hand, the marringre was performed in due and legal manner, and John George and Madelaine was present the chained that his marriage was no marring at all, in ease he ever returned to wurtemberry low. Under Hillinois haw, on the other hand, the marringre was no marring at a brown here of the standard here in a foreign land, without the consent of his king. Madelaine was concerned, unquestionably man and wife.

But abou

WIDOW FOR A LARGE ESTATE.

intimacy with the brother only, as it seems they had known each other in America. Among his few extravagances, Roth had a handsome carriage and horses, and he would at intervals, call and take the Stachles riding. Amalie frequently was of the party. This went on during the period in which Madelaine was living under his roof with him as his wife, but Madelaine, it is possible to the supposers, never went riding with the Stachles are hashand took them out. By and by will watch with eager interest the result.

The VICTORY IMAINE according to the company of the

man's organization of the Sixteenth Assembly District, suspended a handsome Hancock banner across Avenue A, near Seventeenth street, last evening. The meeting was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the misrule of Republicanism, its hostility to the working classes, and commending harmonious action among all Democrats, Spesches were made by Gen. Francis B. Spinola, Councilman John T. O'Connor, William Johnstone, Charles D. Metz, Otto Kempneir, Joseph M. Beully, George S. Wilkes, and Leonard A. Giegerich.

GEN. BUTLER IN PITTSBURGH.

Telling the Colored Men why he Support

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1880.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—Gen. Benjamin F Butler and Col. John W. Forney arrived in this city this afternoon. Paul J. Carson, ex-Deputy Sheriff, with a number of other colored men. called upon Gen. Butler, who, in response to a speech by Mr. Carson, said that he had done nothing but what he conceived to be his duty in a war which was not begun for the emancipation of slaves, because, as all would remember, at the first proclamation of President Lincoln, troops were called out to retake and repossess the United States in

mation of President Lincoln, troops were called out to retake and repossess the United States in property which had been seized from them and to execute the laws. After reviewing his career from 1860 to 1865, he continued:

"For the sixteen years since the war I have acted with the Republican party in the hose that they would extend that protection to the colored men of the South that I deemed ought to be done. I tried to get it done in Congress, but it was not done. I fought the campaign for Haves in 1876 under the promises of the platform and party leaders that it should be done. And what is the result? The very first act of the Haves administration was to turn over the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, where it was claimed that there were Republican severnments elected by negro voters, or else Haves was not elected. He gave the governments been attempted to be done in behalf of the colord men, nor indeed anybody else, There has been at its frue, a little attempt to stop the illicit distilling of whiskey and brandy in the South, and a few men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been the Thirteenth, and a few men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been caught and let go, and some men have been in the south and beet interests of the colored men. I propose have a change. If the Repub

CHEERS BY THE PEOPLE,

A Big Democratic Demonstration at Ninth Street and Broadway-Raising a Banner,

A flag-draped platform, festooned with Chinese lanterns, stood on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninth street last evening. On the front of the platform was spread a painting of Hancock and English. A calcium light was set up at the corner of the Stewart building. Upon the platform were ex-Alderman William R. Roberts, President; Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane and Dr. Eichler, Vice-Presidents; Thomas P. Malany and Robert T. Wild, the Secretaries, and John W. Cros by, Treasurer of the Seventh Assembly District Tammany Hall Hancock and English Central Association, and their guests. A great throng extended from the front of the platform up Broadway to Tenth street and down to Eighth

extended from the front of the platform up Broadway to Tenth street and down to Eighth street.

At 8 o'clock men on the third floor of the building at 764 Broadway unfurled the new hanner of the association. Simultaneously rad fire was burned in the street, rockets flashed upward, the band played "The Starspangled Banner," and the throng cheered. Col. Roberts introduced Algernon S. Sultivan as the Chairman of the meered. The survey glad to see so large an assemblages is a district that has hitherto been strongly Republican, and he had no doubt that it would be many times doubled on the morning of election. (Cheers.) James M. Brady, a nephew of the late James T. Brady, then spoke. Col. Roberts read a series of telling resolutions, characterizing the nomination of Gardield as an insult to the nation. The resolutions were adopted with cheers. James W. O'Brien, Assemblyman James F, Grady, and others spoke.

Hayes Appointed, not Elected, to the Presi-

The Nineteenth Ward Hancock and English Campaign Club held their first meeting in their new wigwam, at Bedford avenue and swes street, Williamsburgh, last evening. the Bedford avenue side of the wigwam, over with portraits of the candidates. The in terior of the building was profusely decorated with bunting and portraits of Hancock and English. The officers of the club are ex-Supervisor Samuel Gutherie. President: the Hon. Z. Yooheis. Tressurer: C. H. Baldwin, Recording Secretary: C. Speh. Financial Secretary, and N. A. Clowes. Corresponding Secretary. They have also nineteen vice-Presidents. The speakers were Col. E. W. Andrews of Washington, J. S. Ross and Mr. Schoonmaker of Brooklyn. Col. Andrews spoke at length. He attacked Garfield and the part he took in the great fraud of 1876, and spoke of Hayes as being appointed, not elected, to the President's chair, and taking Samuel J. Tilden's seat and receiving Mr. Tilden's salary. His speech was frequently interrunted by applause, and every mention of Gen. Hancock of Mr. Tilden was loudly cheered. Col. Andrews was tendered a vote of thanks after the conclusion of his speech. At the close of the meeting Col. Andrews proposed three cheers for Hancock and English, which were given with a good will. The club will hold a meeting every evening until the close of the campaign.

The Suicide of a Young New York Merchant from the Steamship Mosel. Menno Janssen, a dry goods merchant in this city, sailed for Europe in the early part of the season for his health. His brain was affected, and for that reason, wherever he went. he was attended by an escort. Mr. Janssen started for his home in the steamship Mosel. from Bremen, which arrived in this port yesterday. Apparently he had improved greatly during his stay abroad, and his escort, seeking to make his guardianship as unobtrusive as

to make his guardianship as unobtrusive as possible, allowed Mr. Janssen to walk about the ship at pleasure, and was not constantly at his side.

On Wednesday morning last the weather wasfine and Mr. Janssen spent some time walking on the main deck, then was seen to go up to the port side of the vessel and look over the rail into the water. A moment later he crossed the dock, and, without saying a word, mounted the rail and jumped into the sea. The steamship was stopped, and the life lines were thrown out. One of them struck the water within a few feet of Mr. Janssen's head, but without making any effart to seize it he "turned over and sank," as one of the officers said, When he jumped into the sea he wore his gold watch and had all his money in his pocket. He was 28 years of age and unmarried.

JOHN JONES'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Believed to have Fallen Between Two of the Cars of a Moving Train. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18 .- The body of the aged man found on the railway track near this city on Thursday night will be sent to Westport, near Kansas City, Mo., to-day. It has been identified as that of John Jones, aged 80 years, a local preacher. He was en route to New York, where he intended to live the remain-New York, where be intended to live the remaining years of his life, and was necompanied by his aged wife. He had occasion to leave his seat when near Dean's Station, and went into a rear car in the Philadelphia express. His wife waited nervously for his return. When the conductor passed she begged him to look for her husband, and the conductor searched the train without finding any trace of him.

The old gentleman must have fallen between the cars and clung to the railing or buffer for some distance, his feet dragging on the track bed, for his shoes, with the toes entirely worn off, were found half a mile from where the hody lay. The pain resulting from the laceration of his naked foet doubtless caused the poor old man to faint and loosen his hold.

The Victor Baby Food, Best substitute for mother's milk, 25c. All druggists -

J. LLOYD HAIGH IN PRISON.

A LITTLE TRANSACTION WHEREBY HE GOT EASIER WORK.

His Payment of \$500 to a Foreman to be Re moved from the Foundry to the Chapinin's Office—His Second Change to the Shoe Shop. On Aug. 8, J. Lloyd Haigh, the Brooklyn bridge wire contractor, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions to forgery in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to four years' imprisonment in Sing ling prison. On the same day he was sent to Sing Sing, where he was set to work in the stove foundry as a moulder. He was one of 900 men who worked for Perry & Co., contractors. laigh was in a gang of 400 convicts, under Foreman Norman Burdick, who had been in the employ of Perry & Co. for the last ten years. After Haigh had worked long enough to be-come thoroughly disgusted, he was approached by Burdick, who suggested that he might be ransferred to an easier position by paying for it. The convict and his foreman had several interviews on the subject, and Burdick agreed to have Haigh transferred to the chapain's office on payment of \$500. On the strength of this Haigh wrote two letters, one to his wife, who is living in this city, and in delicate health, the other to a well-known shipping merchant in this city. The letter to his wife was long and pitiful. He besought her ear nestly to use all means to raise the \$500. To the merchant he wrote asking that he would attend to the business, and that he would pay the money to Burdick when he should call for it.

to the business, and that he would pay the money to Burdick when a should all or it. These letters were smuzeled out of the prison by Charles Sowier, one of the instructors in the Court was the good business of the burdick of the b These letters were smuggled out of the prison by Charles Fowler, one of the instructors in the

smiling.

"It isn't as hard as moulding, is it?"

"No, sir; not quite, sir. Not if I had done all the work at moulding, but I didn't pour out there. Here I have to follow some one, and I have to keep up. There they helped me, sir."

Yes, but they wouldn't have helped you long." there. Here I have to follow some one, and I have to keep up. There they beiped me, sir."

Yes, but they wouldn't have helped you long."

No, sir: I suppose not sir. But I liked it much better in the tibrary, sir."

The Warden looked stern. The convict saw that he had made a mistake, and checked his amile. Then his face took on an anxious look. In a few moments the order was given for the men to fall in. The squads formed in line, and, with his hands on a convict's shoulders and with a convict's hands on his shoulders. J. Lloyd Haigh shuffled out into the yard at the prison step, ate his prison rations, shuffled into the corridor with the 1500 other convicts, and was locked up for the night alone in cell 1,097 in gallery 22.

This affair is not remarkable at all," said an ex-prison official, "except that it has been made public and the offenders punished. Hardly a week passes but something of the kind happens. Money is as powerful within prison walls as without and more so sometimes, for money has been known to get convicts out when it could not keep themout. Look at Stokes and other wealthy convicts. Few of them worked hard."

Haigh will be kept in the shoe shop until there is some place more suitable for him. It is understood that Warden Brush has intimated that such convicts ought not to be put at hard labor. Education pays a premium even in Sing Sing. The trouble now is that so many men of good education, never used to manual labor, are convicts, that they are a drug in the market and have to be put at hard work for which they were never trained.

MAJOR NELSON'S DEFALCATION. The Amount of the Deficit Not Yet Known-His Method.

The amount of Paymaster James H. Nelson's defalcation has not been definitely ascertained. His bondsmen are able to pay \$40,000, io it is probable that the Government will lose nothing. His method was to make checks payible to fictitious persons and draw the money himself. When Paymaster-General Brown was appointed in June last he adopted the plan of sending from Washington only the exact sending from Washington only the exact amount required to pay the officers and men who drew their salaries from the paymaster in this city. Major Nelson unaware of the limited supply at his command, first helped himself to \$8,000, and then issued his checks to the others, and when they took their checks to the Sub-Treasury they learned that there was no money left for them.

A prominent officer, speaking of the affair yesterday, said: "I cannot understand it. He was a Michigan man, only 42 years old, had a beautiful wife, was appointed under Lincoln in 1864, with an annual salary of \$3,300 and the brevet rank of Colonel, and with every probability of speedy promotion. Yet he ruined his whole career, besides dragging down his bondsmen, by the worst of army crimes, stealing."

men, by the worst of army crimes, stealing. In Memory of Gen. Torbert.

ssued an order commemorating the services of Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, who was drowned at the wreck of the Vera Cruz, and assigning representatives of the post to attend at his funeral on the 28th inst. The order says of Gen. Tor-bert: "A graduate of the Military Academy, successively bert: "A graduate of the Military Academy, successively Colonel of one of the first regiments of one of the best brigades of the Army of the Potomac, Commander of the same brigade in the Sixth Corps, Division Commander of the same brigade in the Sixth Corps, Division Commander of Cavairy, later diplomatic and confular representative of the nation abroad, he distinguished himself in every capacity as a galiant solder, a patriotic citizen, and a cultivated gentleman." The following commanders are appointed to attend the funeral: Gen. W. W. Averell, Gen. J. M. deres, Helping G. W. Wilter, Commander F. T. Rowers, Lieut C. M. Toton, Gen. J. M. Corse, Major H. E. Smith, Gen. Horner Porter, Gen. J. M. Gelinton, Gen. John M. Schnfeld, Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Medicai Director Charles Martin, Lieut-Commander J. C. Kennett, Gen. F. T. Locke, Col. J. W. Parker, Gen. Annon G. McCook, and Capt. T. C. Miles.

Tropic-Fruit Laxative is pleasant to take, and serves

The druggists say there is no proprietary article that the purpose of nills, &c. -4de.

POISON IN A CUP OF COFFEE. What Led Mr. J. P. Cooper to Search his

Premises-Mrs. Cooper's Death. LONG BRANCH, Sept. 18 .- About Sept. 7, as Mr. Jonathan P. Cooper of Rumson's Neck. N. J., said to be a relative of Peter Cooper, was at breakfast with his mother, his wife, and a nurse in the family, he noticed that a cup of coffee had been placed at his left hand. As it was the custom posed that the cup belonged to the nurse, who sat at his left, and he pushed it to her plate. She drank of it, and immediately seized a gobiet of milk, swallowed the contents, and a moment afterward rushed from the room, and was seized with violent vomiting and purging. Dr. Wm. Bubbard of Red Bank was summoned, and under his treatment the nurse recovered. Mr. Cooper suspected that an attempt had been made upon his life, and he made a search of his premises. A bottle of corrosive sublimate in the carriage house, used as an insect poison, was found to have been disturbed. The doctor explained that the milk the nurse drank when she found that the coffee burned her throat had neutral-

have been disturbed. The doctor explained that the milk the nurse drank when she found that the coffee burned her throat had neutralized the corrosive sublimate and thus saved her life.

A further investigation was made, and a young woman named Emms, who lived in the house with her young child, was requested to leave the house at once, which she did.

On Wednesday Mrs. Cooper died at about noon, and a story was started that Mrs. Cooper's death had resulted from the poisoned coffee. She did not certainly die from. that cause, About the middle of August last Mrs. Cooper, who was then in better health than she had enjoyed for eighteen months, went to Ridgefield, Conn., with her husband to visit friends. Emma and her little child accompanied them. Soon after their arrival at Ridgefield Mrs. Cooper was taken seriously ill with severe pains in the head and creat prostration, and was brought home to Rumson so prostrated that she had to be carried into her house. The symptoms were those of antimoulal poisoning and this cave rise to the theory that an attempt had been made to kill Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. They were childless, and some filteen or twenty years ago, while in Cincinnati, they adopted, with due legal formality, the girl Emms, then a child of 5 years. Of her parentage little has been known. She became a great favorite, and received a thorough education. About two years ago Emma suddenly married a young merchast in the country, and achild was born them that won the hearts of the foster parents. Emma lived very unhappily with her husband, and when she left him she returned to the family mansion at Rumson Neck. There her conduct was unsatisfactory, and she was sent away. A short time ago her husband sont a letter to her foster father, recretting that there was any trouble, but emphatically refusing to have anything more to do with his wife, her child, or her goods, and refusing to be responsible for any of her debts.

had Tendered their Resignations. PARIS, Sept. 18 .- At this morning's meeting of the Ministerial Council, M. Constans, Minister of the Interior and of Worship: M. Cazot, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, and Gen. Farre, Minister of War, tendered their resignations. A second meeting of the Council was held at the Palace of the Elysée under President Grévy, this afternoon. It lasted from 3 until 5:30 P. M. All the Ministers were present, including those who had tendered their resignation. An agreement was arrived at by which the Ministerial crisis has been acquisted. The following is said to be the basis on which harmony was restored. M. Constans retains full liberty of action regarding the March decrees, which he will execute at a time and in a manner he considers most suitable, without other delay than is required to give the Prifects the necessary instructions.

The Official Journal of to-morrow will contain a letter from M. Constans to three Archishops, stating that a declaration signed by the religious confraternities cannot take the place of the demand for the legal authorization prescribed by the March decrees.

A Ministerial crisis being averted, President Grévy will return to the Jura to-morrow. under President Grevy, this afternoon. It lasted

Banquet to the Sixty-ninth in Boston.

Boston, Sept. 18 .- A pleasant feature of the visit of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment was a han-quet tendered to the officers by the staff of the Ninth Regiment, at the Revere House, this evening. It was a gorgeous affair, the tables being elaborately decorated with flowers and confection ornaments, while the menu was of the highest order.

Among the invited guests were flow. Long, adjustant General Rerry and Cel. William Olis of the Governor's staff, Collector Biard, Police Commissioners Gergan and Wasker, Gen. M. T. Dunchie, Sheriff John T. Clark, Coll. P. T. Hanley, late Colome of the Ninth, Major McDonald, ex-Surgeron of the Ninth; Assistant District Autorney Dacy, Hon. W. T. Van Nostrand, and Commissioners Broman and Hesso fo New York.

After the banquet the officers were taken in carriages and the staff of the Sixto-ninth was formed in time, and under the Fee the Sixto-ninth was formed in time, and under the fire the Sixto-ninth was formed in time, and under the staff of the Sixto-ninth was formed in time, and and Provide officers where a special train was taken just before disord, where a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before disording the Nerse a special train was taken just before the Ninth Regiment of Nerse York, Right and left of the line was illumined by calcium lights, producing a very brilliant effect. gorgeous affair, the tables being elaborately decorated

John B. Morrell's Death.

John B. Morrell died on Friday, the 17th inst., in his 75th year, at his home, 928 Second avenue. He was born in Southold, L. I., Oct 15, 1805, was Chief of Police under Mayor James Harper, and one of the original members of the Seventh Regiment. During the original members of the seventh Resiment. During the greater part of his lifetime he was a contractor. Among his most memorable works may be mentoned the toundations of the eact and west wines of the Catolla at Washington, the first enlargement of the Hattery, the old pentionizary at Blackwell's Island, and a personnot the Croton Aquebuct. He was also interested in many street improvements and other public works. He was a Pentioneral interested in the croton of the Markey Pentionizary and energy in the public work. He was a Pentioneral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock from his residence.

Over 500 Drays in Line.

That there is a marked increase in the shipnents of goods to Southern cities is shown by the long ines of draws which carry freight to the piers of the othern steamship lines. Yesterday a line of trucks ex Something times. Testerally a line of trucksess-tended from the docks of the full Deminion line filer at Barrow street, in through that street to Hudson, and thence up to Fourteenth street. Slaces were made in the line for the nassairs of street cars, but in many place three teams had pointed up alreast of one smother. Five humbered and seventy-three drays were in line also other it was after 8 of clock when the last load was received. At both the Mallory and Cromwell lines there were similar scenes.

A Duei Prevented.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—A hostile meeting was arranged to take place near this city, between Ju ilus L. Browu, a son of United States Senator Joseph E. Brown, and Dr. J. G. Westmoreland of Atlanta, on account of the publication of cards in recrease to publication matters. They were both stressed and out under a leavy bond. Westmoreland went to the duelling ground in spite of the bond, but Brown telegraphed that he could not on account of the bond.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. At Hudnut's pharmacy at 3 A. M. 65" 6 64";

ALBANIANS IN DULCIGNO.

DRIVING THE TURKISH GARRISON OUR

OF THE FORTRESS.

Riza Pasha Withdrawing his Forces from the Beleaguered Town-Moslems in Mace-donin Assessinated by Bulgarian Avengers.

LONDON, Sept. 18 .- A despatch from Ragusa says that 8 000 Albanians have occupied the town and fortress of Dulcigno, expelling two battalions of Turkish troops who formed the garrison. Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, not having received instructions from the Porte to oppose the Albanians by force, withdrew to Goviza. The British Vice-Admiral Seymour yesterday sent a letter to Riza Pasha. who was to be at Scutari to-day. It is asserted that the letter requires a definitive categorical reply in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenegrins. The return of Riza Pasha to

reply in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno to the Montenearins. The return of Riza Pasha to Scutari certainly does not open a prospect for the immediate surrender of Dulcigno.

A Constantinople despatch to the Daily Telegraph anys: "In the protest against the naval demonstration telegraphed to the Turkish diplomatic representatives abroad on the 16th inst., the Porte further asks the powers to guarantee that the naval demonstration shall not take place if Dulcigno is surrendered. A note embodying the foregoing has been communicated verbally to the ambassadors of the European powers here."

A despatch from Naples to the Daily News anys: "The British Mediterranean squadron will probably he stationed on the Albanian coast for the winter."

The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Salonica says: "The northwestern part of Macedonia is very unsettled. Bands called avangers' have formed in the chief Bulgarian centres, and have assassinated within the past six weeks a number of Moslems, including one bey and two functionaries. The Mussulmans have fallen victims. The Bulgarians are unfortunately stimulated to these excesses by emissaries from the principality of Bulgaria, and are sencouraged by armed bands hovering about the frontier on the Bulgarian side. Should events take an undertunately stimulated to these excesses the emissaries from the principality of Bulgaria, and are sencouraged by armed bands hovering about the frontier on the Bulgarian side. Should events take an undertunated to the service of the same of the surrender of the surrender of the probably only a question of a few weeks.

Racusa. Sept. 18.—The British gunboat Helicon came to anchor on the 16th inst, in the roads of Antivari and was boarded immediately by the vert official, who requested ber departure. The Helicon compiled, because the harbor of Antivari and was boarded immediately by the vert official, who requested ber departure. The Helicon compiled, because the harbor of Antivari.

TYRANNY IN THE FATHERLAND.

A Member of the German Reichstag Finds Opportunity for Free Speech Here.

Mr. Wilhelm Hasselmann, a member of the German Reichstag, who lately arrived here, addressed a large audience last night in German at 293 Bowery. He was introduced by Mr. Justus Schwab. He said that a crying necessity existed for de-livering Germany from tyranny, and realizing there a republic where working men might rule themselves. In the American re-public there is at least political freedom, but in Germany the iron heel of tyranny crushes every movement toward even that. The present is the iron age of that country; the bayonet and cannon ball rule, wielded by soldiers who blindly obey the wielded by soldiers who blindly obey the world of command. Universal suffrage and a Parliament exist, but the latter is far from obeying the wishes of the people, who are compelled to serve as soldiers and pay taxes so heavy that many industries are languishing, and numerous steady and industrious workmen have become tramps, wandering from place to place without finding employment. In the United States reactions from business depression take place, but in Germany the heavy taxes to support a gigantic army prevent them. German workmen will soon be reduced to the abject condition of Irish peasants unless they take political action. The abolition in Germany of whit slavery is essential, and, after that, the nation will be able to extend the hand of friendship to other nations, abolish every despot and create a United States of Europe. German discontent is daily growing stronger. Bismarck may have forced a few countries under German rule, but the condition of the masses is no better fog it. There is no liberty of speech in the Beichstag. Before speaking, a member must address a note to the President, stating what he wishes to talk about, and obtain his permission to speak before rising. The speaker made 83 applications, last year, and obtained the President's assent but once. This year he was more fortunate, the was allowed the floor after only sixty-five applications, but, on saying that if matters were not mended the masses of Germany would rise as those of France had done, he was ruled out of order and sileaced. order and silenced.

SHOOTING HIS TORMENTORS,

A 'Longshoreman, After a Beating by his

Fellows, Empties a Revolver at them. The 'longshoremen working on the Cunard dock at Pier 40 have formed a clique among themselves to control the business of the pier and keep away outsiders. Patrick Bar-rett, a 'longshoreman, of 149 Bank street, left the White Star pier and succeeded in getting a job on the Cunard dock two weeks ago. The Cunard men were very angry, and tried to frighten Barrett away by threats of violence. They subjected him to all kinds of annoyances, and sought to pick a quarrel with him. On Thursday last John O'Hara of 10% Grove street assaulted him Barrett resisted, and was getting the best of O'Hare, when Patrick Dalton ioined in, and the two beat him severely. Dalton and O'Hare were arrested and fined in the Jefterson Market Police Court. This increased the bad feeling on the pier. The old men sympathized with Dalton. Barrett was subjected to still worse treatment. Yesterday noon he applied to the Charles street police station for protection. Sergt. Woodward directed him to the court to get a warrant. He went to the Jefterson Market Police Court, and was told that no warrants were issued on Saturday. He returned to his work on the per.

The men on the pier knew why he had gone away, and on seeing him return alone, they determined on giving him a beating. They waited until he quitted work at 5 o'clock and was on his war home. As he was crossing West and Tenth streets four men sprang on him suddenly and hore him to the sidewalk. The men were Parick Dalton of 56 Charlton street. John O'Keefe of 171 Perry street, Patrick Walsh of 690 Greenwich street, and an unknown man. They kicked Barrett about the body and hinded with blood, Barrett managed to break from them and fled toward the pier. The men nursued him. As they rushed on him he drew a small seventhambered revolver and fired on them. He dired three times, and the men were so close on him that each shot took effect. The ball pierced Dalton's body just over the heart. The wound is probably fatal. O'Keefe and Walsh were each shot in the groin. O'Keefe and Walsh were each shot in the groin. O'Keefe and walsh were each shot in the groin. O'Keefe and walsh hearted during the pierced Dalton's body just over the heart. The wound is probably fatal. O'Keefe and Walsh were each shot in the groin. O'Keefe and walsh heart during the pierced Dalton's body just over the heart. The wound is probably fatal. O'Keefe and walsh hots, and running up arrested Barrett, who submitted quietly. Ambulances were summon annoyances, and sought to pick a quar-rel with him. On Thursday last John

The Beath of Judge Manning of Alabama New ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18.—A despatch run New York announces the death in that city last vening of Julies A. R. Manning, Associate Justice of the ingreener sourt of Alahama. Ringeme that of Alahama.
The remains will be interred at Perth Ambor, N. J. at the Judge Manning is reported to have deed under a surgical operation.

Southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, light rain, slight rise followed by failing barometer, sight changes in temperature.

THIS MORNING'S LATEST NEWS.

The body of a man, shout 50 years of see, was found in front of 342 Water street, last hight. From letters in his clothing it was inferred that his name was L. W. Cross. Jacob Scheefer, the billiard player has written to Mr. Stesson that he has recovered from his filters, and with be ready to hisy the continuplated match on Oct 4, 10 Lanimany Half. A singual order was issued vesterday to dishand the following. Third Beginnent of Cavelry, First Division, New York City: Fifteenth Setts-ion, Intantry, Battery C, Artillery, Second Division, Brooklyn.

The Hon. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo has resigned his posi-tion as Congressman from the Thirty second District, for the reason that his business will not permit him to be oresent at the next and fluid session of the Ferty state. Congress